

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy
gentle to moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

HOUSE AND CECIL START LEAGUE OF NATIONS OPERATING; KNOX MOVES IN SENATE TO SEPARATE TREATY AND COVENANT; BIG THREE IN QUANDARY ON FIXING TOTAL INDEMNITY NOW

N. Y. TO ACT ON SUFF ISSUE AT EXTRA SESSION

Governor Calls Legislature
to Meet Monday to Ratify
Amendment.

EXPECTS SPEEDY ACTION

Speaker Sees No Need for
Haste—Other Reasons Hinted
for Gathering.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
ALBANY, June 10.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith issued a call to-day for a special session of the State Legislature, to meet next Monday night, to ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, which recently passed the national Congress and was submitted to the States. The Governor announced also that he does not propose to submit any other questions to the session, although the opinion was expressed in political circles that there might be other reasons for the special session.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, said to-night that if Gov. Smith would send an emergency message to the Legislature to permit the passage of the ratification resolution without waiting for it to be printed three days it would not be necessary for the session to last longer than twenty-four hours. At the same time Speaker Sweet criticized the action of the Governor, declaring that the call was "most unusual," inasmuch as women in New York State already had the vote, and both political parties are committed to woman suffrage, and nothing would be lost by not bringing the amendment before the Legislature until next winter.

"Nothing would be lost from a national standpoint," Mr. Sweet said, "because no primaries are likely to be held next spring before we could have an opportunity to ratify suffrage in the regular session."

Wants New York to Act.

Gov. Smith said that while it was true the amendment would be in plenty of time, he thought New York should take prompt action for the sake of the impetus it would give the suffrage movement in other States, and that for several reasons it is important action should be taken upon the measure before the next regular session of the Legislature.

New York should be in the forefront in the advocacy and adoption of all measures of a beneficial, progressive character, in the support of which it has too often lagged," the Governor said, adding: "If the privilege is to be extended to women in such form as entitles them to full participation in the next Presidential election early action is necessary."

"It would not be sufficient to permit them only to choose as between candidates selected and principles approved by others, but they should be enfranchised at a date so early that they may take part in the primaries which will be held next spring to select delegates to the national party conventions, and thus be coworkers from the very start in the selection of candidates and the declaration of party principles."

In order to secure this action early by at least thirty-six States, it will be necessary to call special sessions of the legislatures of many of them, where regular sessions will not, under their constitutions, be convened until 1921.

Effect on Other States.

"I know of no greater stimulus to prompt and energetic action throughout the nation than would follow the immediate and decisive approval of the proposed amendment by this, the most populous of the commonwealths."

"If it receives the approval of New York at an early date I believe the good example would be far reaching and far-reaching, and be followed by a sufficient number of her sister States at a date so near that full association in the steps leading up to selection of our next President would be enjoyed by the newly enfranchised voters."

3 STATES RATIFY SUFF AMENDMENT

Illinois First to Act—Michigan Vote Unanimous.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
CHICAGO, June 10.—Three States—Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan—to-day ratified the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Illinois took the lead, where the action was unanimous in the Senate and the vote in the House 132 to 3.

The vote in the Wisconsin Senate was 23 to 1 and in the Assembly 54 to 2. In Michigan the action was unanimous in each house.

Ambassador Wallace at Verdun.
PARIS, June 10.—American Ambassador Wallace to-day inspected the ruins of Verdun. A luncheon in his honor was given in the citadel.

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STRIKE TO-DAY ON WIRES IS TO INCLUDE CABLES

Extension Ordered to Make
Wilson Act to Receive
U. S. Messages.

GETS 50,000 WORDS A DAY

Postal Men Ordered to Go Out,
Though They Are Perfectly
Satisfied Now.

The nationwide strike of telegraph operators is to be put sharply up to President Wilson, it was decided last night, by extending it to include the transatlantic cables. The President receives cable messages totalling 50,000 words a day from Secretary Tumulty, and the abrupt interruption of their receipt in Paris because of the strike will, it is believed by the union officials, force him to realize the seriousness of the situation and to take immediate action which, they hope, will accrue to their benefit.

Operators all over the country are scheduled to leave their keys at 5 o'clock this morning, according to orders issued by R. J. Konekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers of America.

The move to include the cable operators was decided upon at a conference of the international officers of the union here last evening. It is planned to call them out on the Western Union, Commercial, United States and Hayti and Anglo-American systems to-day.

Five Hundred Pickets Detailed.
Five hundred pickets will be detailed to the cable offices. They will also interview the 1,200 employees at the main office of the Western Union, 26 Walker street, and the men at the keys at the city's 600 branch offices. They will carry placards upon which will be inscribed: "Don't scab! President Wilson vs. Newcomb Carlton! Where do you stand? Don't be the black sheep of the family!"

A despatch from Chicago says that Mr. Konekamp declared the strike would be won if it were necessary to call out brokers and leased wire operators, including Press Association operators. Some press associations have contracts with their operators expiring July 1.

F. A. Davis, district head of the Western brokers division of the union, sent a notice to brokers yesterday advising them to have the American Telephone and Telegraph Company sign with the union unless they wanted their wires paralyzed.

Union officials asserted last night that advice received by them from all over the country assured a "tremendous" day in the delivery of Western Union messages. If it did not entirely cripple the system, Percy Thomas, deputy international president of the union, who is to handle the strike in the Eastern section, said that the situation was "improving hourly." He asserted that 90 per cent. of the force at the Walker street office of the force at the Walker street office would strike and said 95 per cent. of the Postal operators were union men.

"Everything indicates there will be a great indignation rebellion against the president of the Western Union, who has attempted to force upon the employees an organization they do not want," he declared. "Mr. Carlton says only 500 in the whole country will go out. That number will leave his own main office to-morrow. We are going to win and will enlist all the financial support necessary to carry it through. Besides the backing of the other telegraphers unions and the American Federation of Labor, we will start a drive to solicit funds from the public to put down this corporate kaiser, Newcomb Carlton."

Differ on Employees Affected.

Although President Carlton of the Western Union fixed 500 as the number of the employees of his company who would respond to the strike call, it was estimated by Joseph B. Haynes, president of the Association of Western Union Employees, an organization which is against the strike, that 2,000 men might leave their keys. The union officials pointed out that \$90,000 message daily would be affected, even if only 1,000 operators left work, as each one handles from 800 to 900.

The strike is expected to be more successful in New York city and in New England than in other sections, because the union claims a greater membership in the East. W. E. Conry, international president in charge of the Boston council of union operators, wired last night that 200,000 words of work there. The situation of the Postal Telegraph Company puzzles both its officials and many of the union leaders here, who were frankly amazed when Konekamp included the Postal in his strike order. The Postal operators, themselves, are in a quandary as to what action to take to-day. They are ordered to strike and yet are perfectly satisfied with working conditions, not being the slightest discrimination against union men in the service of the Mackay companies. Edward Reynolds, the Postal general manager, said last night he had no idea how many men in his employ were members of the union and thus subject to the strike order.

The strikers have no plan of mediation.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Plea Sent to Wilson As Last Hope of Wets

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Appeal was made by Representative Dyer (Missouri), Republican, in a cable to President Wilson to-day to issue a proclamation declaring wartime prohibition void, in view of the apparent determination of Congress to let the law stand.

Representative Dyer, who hails from St. Louis, in his message stated public hearings had gone far enough to satisfy him that repeal measures had no chance with the House Judiciary Committee. Hope was expressed the President would take action on his own authority at once.

ITALY REFUSAL ANGERS WILSON

Orlando Rejects Proposals and
Demands Fulfilment of
War Promises.

NEW BREAK IS FEARED

President Heatedly Declares
He Washes Hands of the
Whole Question.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, June 10.—The Italian question suddenly reached a head again to-day. Premier Orlando, returning from a conference with his council, is understood to have rejected the latest compromise proposal, informing Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau that Italy insisted that they carry out their war promises. When this matter was submitted later to President Wilson he is said to have declared rather heatedly that he had washed his hands of the Italian question.

Premier Orlando announced he would return to Italy to make a speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament on Thursday, in which he would explain how Italy had been treated. The Italian council is understood to have informed Premier Orlando the people were greatly aroused over the weak policy of the delegation in Paris, and would overthrow the Government immediately unless the Italian Premier rejected the compromise.

HUNGARY TO HALT WAR WITH CZECHS

Bela Kun Asks Commission to
Settle Difficulties.

LONDON, June 10.—Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist Foreign Minister, in reply to a message from Premier Clemenceau, according to a wireless despatch from Budapest, agrees to stop hostilities with the Czechs and to blame for the fighting because they disregarded the frontier fixed by the Allies.

The Hungarian leader suggests that a commission be appointed to settle the differences between the Czechs and the Hungarians.

Bela Kun also expresses satisfaction that the Allies have invited Hungary to the Peace Conference.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, June 10.—Bela Kun, according to an Innsbruck despatch, in reply to Mr. Clemenceau's note, "accepts the invitation to day Paris in order to explain conditions. Hungary will accept the conditions. Hungary will accept the conditions. Hungary will accept the conditions."

Bela Kun, it is added, will shortly appoint a delegation which he probably will head himself.

Violent fight he is declared, continues between the Hungarians and Czechs-Slovaks on the Save River and elsewhere.

VASSAR ONE OF 52 TO GET A SAGE \$500,000

Widow's Bequest Indicates
Estate Is \$26,000,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—The first definite appraisal regarding the disposal of any of the vast estate left by the late Mrs. Russell Sage was made here to-day by Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, speaking at the luncheon of the Vassar trustees. Dr. MacCracken announced that one fifty-second part of the residuary estate had been given to the institution. Although the value of the bequest is unknown at present, it is estimated here to be about \$500,000. Should this assumption prove correct the residuary estate alone would amount to \$26,000,000.

The official appraisal of Mr. Sage's estate placed its total value at \$66,356,718. Of this Mrs. Sage's share was \$63,778,490. According to Mrs. Sage gave away large sums after she received her husband's estate it was generally understood that even her large gifts to charity did not consume all of her immense income.

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POLITICS HOLDS UP DECISION ON NAMING TERMS

Lloyd George and Clemenceau Fear Overthrow if
Truth Is Made Known.

EXPERTS AT VARIANCE

Americans Favor \$30,000,000-
000 Cash, Much Less Than
Others Expected.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, June 10.—French and British politics continue to surcharge the atmosphere in which the Council of Three is meeting, in an effort to reach an agreement in regard to the answer to Germany. The situation is even more tense than it was over the question of German reparations, which resulted in a deadlock of two months.

Every day's delay, it is admitted, is giving the Germans more encouragement. Already the German newspapers are giving credit to Max Warburg for that part of the German protest which resulted in precipitating this situation among the chiefs of the Allies. With the whole situation turning upon that part of the answer relating to reparations, it would seem that others than the Germans have been found wanting in clever diplomacy and accurate knowledge of sentiment throughout the financial world, that sentiment being based on the commonest rule of finance that you should not lend money until you know the borrower's liabilities.

Vital Changes Suggested.

As has been pointed out already in these despatches this is the crux of the whole situation. Summarized as it exists at the present moment it may be stated as follows:

1. The American, British and French experts now have submitted their recommendations regarding changes in the most vital part of the treaty, that relating to reparations and economics. These recommendations are now before President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George. Premier Orlando virtually is out of the discussion, as he is not interested except in Italy's territorial claims.

2. All these expert reports differ because the experts reflect the views of their respective chiefs and could not agree. The French do not want any change in the present reparations plan. The British favor some change, but are uncertain as to just what it should be. The American expert report takes the strongest stand in favor of a fixed total sum, its recommendation being \$30,000,000,000.

3. The experts having put in their reports it is now entirely up to President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, the two Premiers trying to figure out what would be the best politics for each to play.

Perhaps a more extraordinary situation never existed in the history of the world. So many elements exist in this political problem that skillful as they have been in the past neither of these two world masters seems able to determine the consequences of a decision for or against this change in the treaty.

Leaders in Fear of Masses.

It is the masses who constitute the unknown and uncertain quantity. French bankers to-day are favorably affected and are prepared to accept a fairly low figure, but the French haughty Premier Clemenceau and his economic aid, Capt. Andre Tardieu, that to tell the French people that instead of a hundred or two hundred billions, reparations will amount to only thirty, forty or fifty billions, might result in the immediate overthrow of the French Government.

They seem to be positive about it. Therefore they have called President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George: "Which do you prefer, to stand on the present treaty or to have the Clemenceau Government overthrown to-morrow and to have an entirely new French Government with which to deal, protracting the peacemaking possibly for months?" Admittedly it is a hard question.

In American minds the question turns on whether Clemenceau and Tardieu are right in their conclusions regarding the masses, believing that it is open to much doubt whether the masses would not accept the lesser sum without a revolution. It is undeniable that attacks upon the Government are growing more bitter daily, strikes are causing a ferment of unrest, and the most skillful are unable to analyze what is under the surface in France.

So far as Premier Lloyd George's own situation goes, he has admitted that the British people are prepared

Continued on Second Page.

PEACE WANTED NOW; LEAGUE IS LATER MATTER

Senator Knox's Resolution
Pledges Armed Help if
Civilization Needs It.

PROMPT REPORT IS SURE

Nations Wanting Covenant at
Once Can Have It While
U. S. Considers It.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An entirely unheralded move in the League of Nations fight, equalled in importance probably only by the "round robin" of thirty-nine Republican Senators which forced the revision of the original League of Nations covenant, was made in the Senate to-day when Senator Knox (Pa.) introduced a resolution designed to serve notice on the American peace delegation and the world generally of the position taken by that body.

The Knox resolution is a most serious attempt to put the Senate in the position of advising the President in his treaty making, a power derived from the Constitution, instead of waiting passively to ratify or reject the result of his secret labors in Paris.

The Pennsylvania Senator served notice on the Senate that he would make an address later on the subject of his resolution. However, it is not intended by any means as a mere gag upon, which to hang speeches. On the contrary, the resolution is to be pushed hard and a vote demanded on it.

In substance the resolution avows that the Senate is a co-equal part of the treaty making power, and, having co-equal responsibility, is "deeply concerned" over the draft treaty made at Versailles and "gravely impressed" that its provisions "appear calculated to force upon us undesirable and far reaching covenants."

Peace First, League Later.

It declares that the United States is being made a partner in a League of Nations which the American people have had no opportunity to know about, on pain of being left in a state of war with Germany while others make peace. It declares the treaty and the league covenant can be separated easily and immediately peace secured while the question of the league awaits the matured judgment of the country.

In view of these allegations the resolution declares that a treaty making peace is all the country wants now; that the pending instrument would amount to an effort to amend the Constitution through a treaty which is impossible; that the Senate "advises" that the paramount business of the Peace Conference now is to make peace and that to this end the treaty should be drawn so that any nation may ratify it and get peace without committing itself to the league covenant.

The United States is willing that the league become effective as among nations assenting to it, but wants for itself to take more time for consideration. Finally the resolution finishes with the declaration that the United States will regard situations menacing Europe's peace with grave concern, and if necessary will again act in complete accord with its chief co-belligerents "for the defence of civilization."

Will Fight, No or No League.

In short it says: "We want peace right now; plenty of time to think about the League of Nations, and we pledge to fight again if necessary to

Continued on Second Page.

'Sun' Fund Donors Get Whole Hearted Thanks

"I HAVE been in many a predicament where a cigarette or the 'makins' were needed and those who contributed to THE SUN Tobacco Fund have the thanks of all. THE SUN and its donors did their part to win the war."

The rest of the letter from a soldier in Germany, of which this is an excerpt, is printed on page 12.

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WILSON'S PEACE POLICY IS OPPOSED IN CABINET

One Member at Least Stands Against Alliances With
Other Nations—Senate's Action Probably Will
Embarrass President.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Closely following the Republican victory yesterday in the Senate and the appearance of the Knox resolution to-day, further signs have appeared to show that President Wilson's peace plans are rapidly losing support here. The sensational report, which seems to stand the test of investigation, is that the President's own Cabinet is not solidly with him in his present international programme, and that one of them at least hopes to see America's traditional policy of independence from European entanglements maintained at all costs. This official is understood to be open to conviction that the President's course is the right one, but so far nothing has been forthcoming to alter his distinctly pro-American ideas.

Officials and diplomats made much to-day of the undoubted effect which the Republican victory would have upon the governments and peoples of Europe. From sources close to the President it was suggested that the Senate's action seriously would embarrass the President's undertakings at a most critical time.

The publication of the treaty as an official American document would not only defeat the aims of the Entente Premiers but would be taken as a proof that Mr. Wilson, after all, cannot promise to either guide or control American sentiment. The President, it is emphasized, has accepted responsibility for obtaining American sanction for his various acts of leadership. He has on every occasion emphasized his role as interpreter for American ideals and spokesman for the American people. Privately he is understood to have assured both Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George that he had the American people overwhelmingly behind him and that as a consequence the Senate would not dare frustrate any of his desires or undertakings.

The Entente Premiers have accepted this interpretation of American sentiment, no matter what other reports have reached them regarding the attitude of the people of the United States. It was obviously not possible for them to doubt the President's own interpretation of his influence with the American people. The Senate's vote of yesterday admittedly seriously complicates matters by demonstrating that the Senate cannot be controlled or even guided from Paris.

LEAK INQUIRY BEGINS TO-DAY

Morgan, Davison and Vander-
lip to Tell Anything They
Know About Treaty.

SCHIFF SENDS EXCUSES

Warburg Says He Did Not
Know Copies Were Here,
But Will Respond.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The greatest financiers of the country will appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow to answer the questions of Senators who will begin then the effort to find out how copies of the treaty of peace, kept secret from the Senate until Senator Borah (Idaho) forced it into the Congressional Record yesterday, reached the hands of international bankers in New York.

J. P. Morgan and Henry P. Davison of the Morgan house and Frank A. Vanderlip, retiring president of the National City Bank, will be before the committee if it can get around to hearing all of them. They have notified the chairman, Senator Lodge (Mass.), that they will be on hand.

These men were not subpoenaed because Mr. Lodge, though authorized by the committee to issue subpoenas, preferred to ask them to appear and in response to his telegrams they promptly indicated their willingness to come and tell all they know. Similar invitations were sent to Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Paul M. Warburg, former member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Warburg, who is in Detroit to address the National Association of Credit Men, sent word he was perfectly willing to testify before the committee, but added that he never had seen a copy of the treaty and did not know there was one in the country.

Thomas W. Lamont, also asked to appear, is understood to be in France. Mr. Schiff asks to be Excused.

Mr. Schiff wired Mr. Lodge asking that he be excused from appearing on the ground that he is old, not well and in any case could give the committee no information. The request will be laid before the committee to-morrow for its action.

The committee hearing is expected to be the most absorbing affair about the Capitol for the next few days. It will be open to the public partly because its initiator, Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), insists that it shall be and partly because everybody else wants it to be, especially Senators Lodge and Borah, whose charges about the currency of treaty copies inspired the inquiry. In recognition of the public interest Chairman Lodge arranged for the committee to use one of the big hearing rooms in the Senate office building. A battery of stenographers will be on hand to record the minutes in relays so the proceedings may be hurried out to the country as fast as possible.

Senator Borah has promised the committee that if it will ask the right questions of the gentlemen who have been summoned at his suggestion he guesses it will get at least a good start toward

Continued on Second Page.

IRISH DEMANDS CAUSE ANXIETY

Wilson Shows Uncertainty
Over Presentation of Sen-
ate Resolution.

ENGLISH REBUFF FEARED

Answer to Call for Treaty May
Be Delayed Until Ger-
mans Reply.

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PARIS, June 10.—Speculation is focussed more on the handling of the Irish resolution of the Senate than on its request for the publication of the peace terms. Secretary Lansing has forwarded both to the President, who will deal with them exclusively, although it is apparent that he has not framed an answer to either.

There is no reason to change the prediction that the President's reply to the Senate, if made before the Germans sign the treaty, will be a flat refusal to hand over the treaty, despite the fact that it has been published in some newspapers. The ground for this refusal, as indicated by cabled despatches to THE SUN, will be that no real treaty is in existence yet, and that the Senate has no right to participate in negotiations.

It is pointed out, however, that the President can take his own time in answering, and may wait until the Germans sign or refuse to sign. Regarding the Irish resolution, an interesting situation has developed. Other members of the commission, other than the President, believe that the resolution of the Senate should be forwarded to the president of the Peace Conference, Premier Clemenceau. There is good reason to believe that this collective view has been laid before the President, who shows every sign of uncertainty as to what course to take. Whether this is because of fear of offending Premier Lloyd George can be only a guess.

Should Premier Clemenceau receive such a request, in theory it is admitted he would have to call a full session of the Peace Conference and ask the pleasure of the delegates. No diplomat believes he would do this. A better guess would be that he would consult Premier Lloyd George, the latter promptly would say no and Clemenceau would return the letter saying that it was no affair of the conference and was not germane to the purpose for which it called.

While this would be a rebuff, the members of the commission hold the responsibility would be on the Senate, not on the commission. They favor not committing the commission in any way.

WILSON TO SEE ERIN'S ENVOYS.

Walsh and Dunne Will Plead for
Sinn Feinners To-day.

PARIS, June 10.—Frank P. Walsh and ex-Gov. Edward P. Dunne of Illinois, representatives here of Irish societies in the United States, have obtained an appointment with President Wilson for to-morrow. They will ask him for a definite statement of his attitude with regard to permission for the Irish Sinn Fein delegates to appear before the Peace Conference in view of the United States Senate resolution urging this step.

Messrs. Walsh and Dunne will urge the President personally to present Ireland's case to the Council of Four.

THE FLAZA

Summer Garden and Outdoor Terrace now open. Daily tea, dinner, supper dances.—Advs.

Data Asked From All Parts
of World in Order Is-
sued by League.

BIG SURPRISE IN PARIS

Principles of Pact Put Into
Effect Before Signatures
Are Obtained.

OLD EDICTS ARE IGNORED

Hungarian Army Continues to
Advance Despite Warning
by Council.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 10.—Nothing could emphasize better the remarkable enthusiasm, or as some diplomats here term it fanaticism, of Col. E. M. House and Lord Robert Cecil, the two leading promoters of the League of Nations, than the action taken yesterday by the meeting held in the Hotel Crillon in issuing the first communique of the league and in putting out other recommendations as if the league were actually functioning.

Notwithstanding that the treaty has not yet been signed by Germany and that participation by the United States as a member is dependent entirely on approval by the American Senate, which like all other allied parliaments has yet to receive officially the text of the treaty containing the covenant of the League of Nations, a resolution passed by the meeting at the Crillon calls for information at the earliest possible moment "of all political, financial, social, economic and other relevant considerations in all parts of the world."

In the opinion of many here, this resolution fully expresses the House-Cecil conception of the league. It was prepared jointly by them and received merely a perfunctory assent from Messrs. Pichon, Chinda and the other Old World diplomats, who give the appearance of sitting in merely to watch Lord Robert and Col. House, as men of the hard school of experience would watch some attempt in alchemy.

Unexpected by Old Diplomats.

It is doubtful if these men expected Col. House and Lord Robert to go as far as they did in publishing the fact that they were proceeding on the assumption that the league was a going concern, for until this time publicity regarding the league organization rather was frowned upon, particularly in American circles. The reason given for this was that it might have a bad effect in America, which had not yet approved the covenant.

The despatches of THE SUN, however, already have indicated the work that Lord Robert and Col. House were doing quietly toward actually starting the league. In many quarters there is a disposition to see in yesterday's action, which plainly caused surprise, a purpose to influence the situation in the United States.

The tactics of Col. House apparently have changed and he seems to be trying now to show the Senate and the American people that they hardly can stay out of a league that already is functioning. If this is really his design many in American circles believe that it might have the opposite effect. Participation by the United States in the person of Col. House, it was conceded, might cause further resentment in the Senate, where everything depends upon how the situation is handled now.

Furthermore, it was feared that it might accentuate the wide embracing scope of the league's activities, as conceived by its chief founders, and create a fear that the league might be unduly meddlesome. The position taken by Col. House and Lord Robert Cecil is that they were authorized by the Peace Conference to go ahead when it gave its silent approval to the Wilson resolution appointing an organization committee at the time the covenant was approved. On this assumption they purpose working all summer, even though the Parliaments do not ratify the league and it actually has no members.

Open Defiance of the League.

It would be a mistake to assume that there is widespread enthusiasm here for the league as created by the present covenant. In place of the confidence which one might expect in the principles of the league, already there is open defiance of them in many parts of Europe. In effect